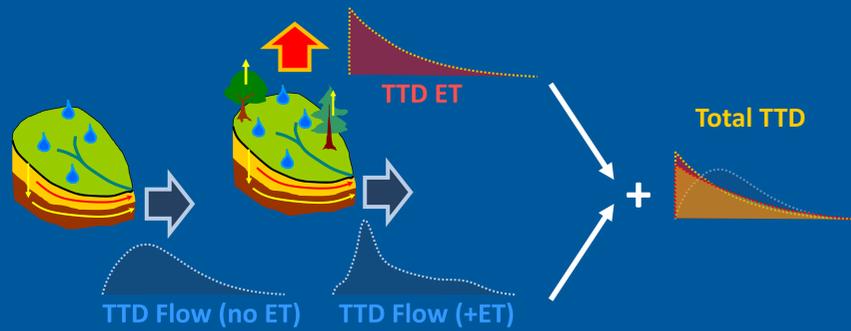


Transit Time Distributions of Evapotranspiration

Ingo Heidebüchel, Jie Yang, Andreas Musolff, Jan H. Fleckenstein

Motivation

- How do transit time distributions of ET look like?
- How do they change over time with hydrologic conditions?
- How do they change in space with catchment properties?
- How do they influence TTDs of flow?

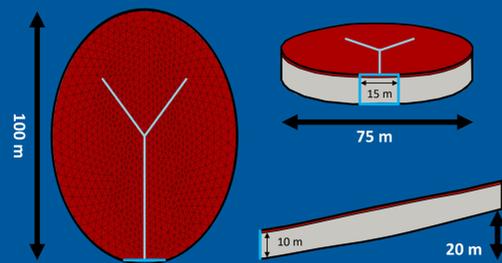


Approach

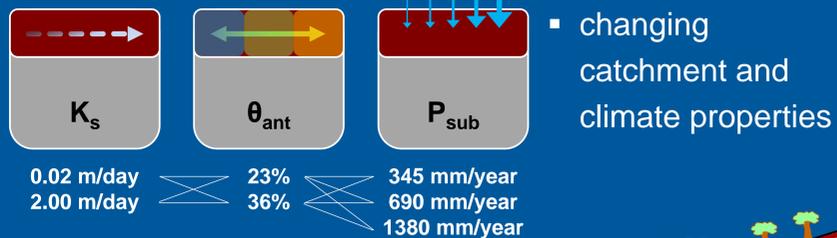
- virtual experiment with HydroGeoSphere
- 10 m of bedrock with low hydraulic conductivity
- on top soil layer with higher conductivity

3D

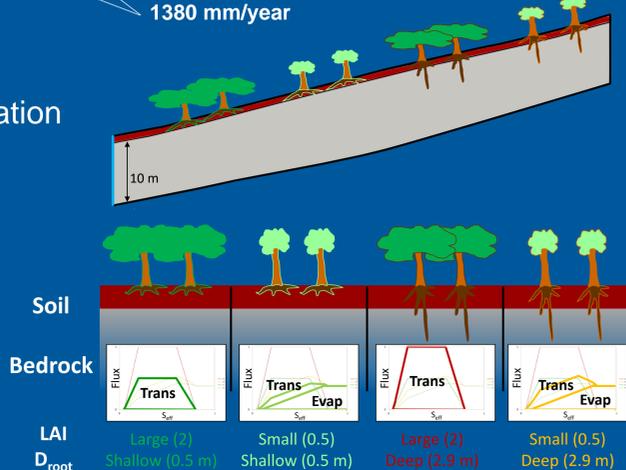
- physically-based
- spatially-distributed
- matrix flow



Scenarios

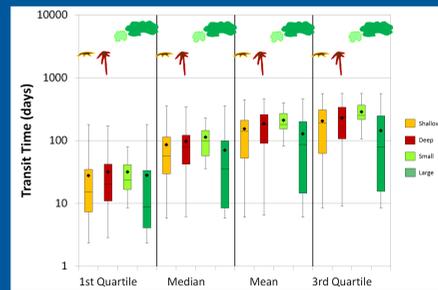
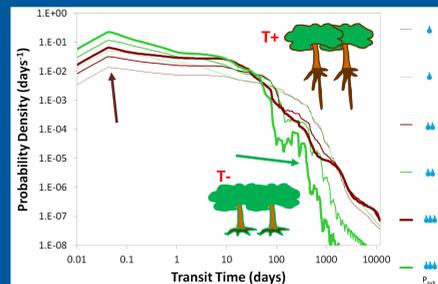
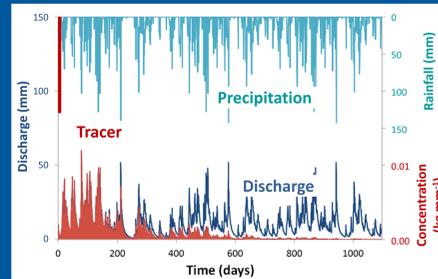


- adding vegetation
- different leaf area indices
- different rooting depths



Input

- tracer application from time $t=0$ to $t=1$ h
- afterwards natural precipitation time series
- one year repeated 32 times
- normalized tracer breakthrough curve:
- TTD

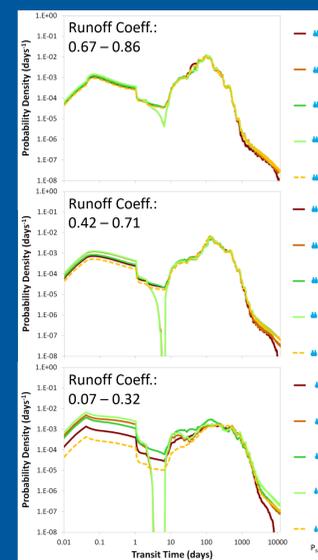
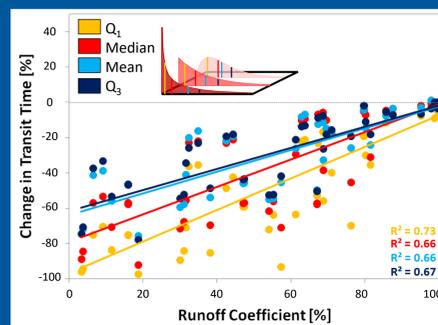


Results: Evapotranspiration

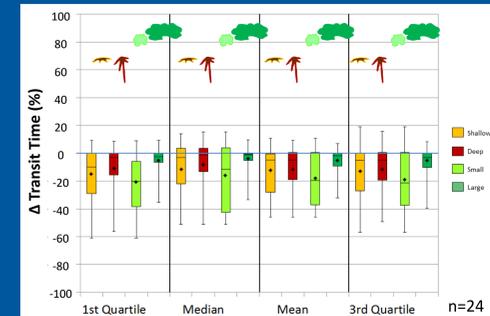
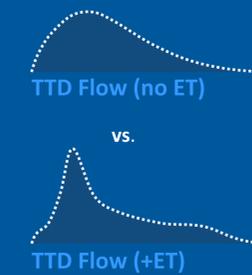
- longer TTs for scenarios with deeper roots
- shorter TTs for scenarios with shallower roots
- longest TTs and smallest variation for scenarios with small LAI
- shortest TTs and largest variation for scenarios with large LAI

Results: Flow

- the stronger the evapotranspiration, the more it influences the TTDs of flow
- increase of young water fraction
- Increase of irregularity



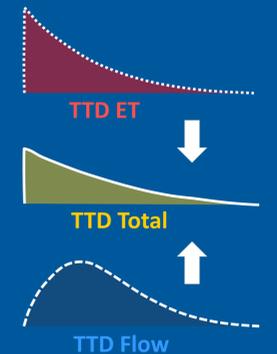
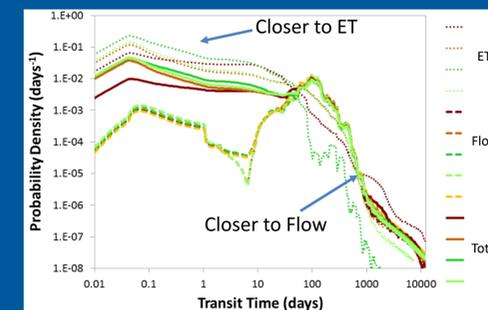
- transit times of flow decrease with decreasing runoff coefficients



- TTs become shortest if LAI is small (i.e. more soil evaporation)
- least influence if LAI is large

Results: Total

- total TTDs initially more similar to ET TTDs
- later more similar to Flow TTDs



Summary

- TTDs of ET:**
 - vary moderately with rooting depth and leaf area index
 - are mostly faster than TTDs of flow
 - shapes fit predominantly Gamma distributions with $\alpha < 1$
- TTDs of Flow:**
 - ET shortens TTs of flow
 - shapes fit predominantly Gamma distributions with $\alpha > 1$
- Total TTDs:**
 - faster ET compensates for slower subsurface flow making total TTDs more similar to each other
 - shapes fit almost exclusively Gamma distributions with $\alpha \approx 1$

